INTELL.

URBAN DISTRICT OF LONG EATON.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WITH THAT OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

1925.

LONG EATON :
HASSALL & LUCKING, PRINTERS, CROSS STREET.

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LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. S. H. HICKLING, CHAIRMAN.

Members :

MR. J. W. WORTH, J.P.	MR. G. STEVENSON
MR. R. BARKER	MR. J. W. MARTIN
MR. J. FRAYNE	MR. E. PARKER
MR. S. HUSBANDS	MR. J. R. TURTON
MR. J. LEE	MR. J. WEBB
MR. J. MARLAND	MR. G. H. WORTH

Public Health Sub-Committee :

MR. S. H. HICKLING	MR. G. STEVENSON
MR. R. BARKER	MR. J. W. MARTIN

Representatives on the Drayeott Isolation Hospital Committee :

MR. W. R. TUCKER	MR. S. H. HICKLING
MR. T. MEADS	MR. J. WEBB

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :

MR. S. H. HICKLING MR. J. W. WORTH

MR. J. LEE.

* Ex-officio as Chairman of Council.

** Ex-officio as Vice-Chairman of Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

a b JOHN MOIR, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.,
Mem. Royal Sanitary Inst.
Fellow Royal Inst. Public Health.

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

Canal Boats Inspector, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Rag Flock, Fabrics (Mis-description) Act, and Officer appointed under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 :

b JOHN TOMLINSON, M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods.

Sanitary Inspectors :

* FRANK HARRISON, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
b † C. A. WOOD, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerk :

G. HIND.

Health Visitors :

c Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and Tuberculosis Regulations.

Miss A. L. LIDDLE
Miss M. E. AGUTTER

Matron,

Meadow Lane Smallpox Hospital :

Mrs. E. E. JENNINGS.

a Part-time Appointment.
b Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts.
c Administration by the Derbyshire County Council.
* Resigned, August, 1925. † Appointed, October, 1925.

LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1925.

TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

In these days the consideration of Public Health is the duty of every citizen, and particularly that of a Council.

The fresh prospect of securing comprehensive control of disease and obtaining a high standard of health is dependant on two main factors; (a) Medical research has recently provided a great advance in the knowledge of fundamental means whereby we obtain the prevention of disease and the maintenance of health, and (b) the expansion of the statutory health services is gradually embracing all requirements for preserving the health of the people and providing the machinery for the application of the recent knowledge.

The following pages will serve as a survey of our resources, and show clearly the expansive health services in the Urban District. This is a quinquennial survey, and it is proposed that every five years a similar report will be published. The Annual Reports will be issued as usual showing the necessary statutory requirements.

The increased knowledge, together with increased facilities, will save life and give health in a degree unrealisable in the past. Modern life is surrounded with poisons and inimical influences, and it requires all man's ingenuity to combat the forces which tend to reduce the strong virile characteristics of the people now living in closely populated areas, which seems to be brought about through our natural social instincts which have carried us to extremes. We are huddled together too closely.

The preparation and skilful cooking of food play a great part in the maintenance of the people's health, and training in this respect is frequently neglected. Means might be devised along the lines of the Child Welfare organisation, for the education of the young housewife in domestic cooking. Instruction in classes might be more widely accessible. In this age of indifference this is suggested for those who are looking forward to soon making a home of their own.

The housing question still remains, and the need still present and pressing for housing accommodation. It is vitally important to speedily reduce the number of cases of overcrowding, and also to assist those living in lodgings and rooms to obtain a separate house.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MOIR,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Dept.,
Long Eaton,
June, 1926.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area—Land 3,191·955 acres Water 131·015 acres	3323 acres
Elevation of District	... 89—117 O.D.
Population, 1925 (Registrar General)	22,100
Density of Population per acre	6·71
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	5,012
,, ,, ,, (1925)	5,146
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ...	5,378
Rateable value (Year ending 31st March, 1626) ...	£101,272
Sum represented by a penny rate	£360
Rates levied Poor	7/6 in the £
Rates levied District	6/5 in the £

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Long Eaton is situated at the extreme end of the South-Eastern portion of the County of Derby, near the junction of the Soar, Erewash and Trent rivers. The valleys of the Erewash and Trent rivers here are of alluvium, from under which rise old river terraces of gravel. Further north the Keuper red marls crop out.

The lines of river terraces run roughly parallel to the brook on the south, and the Trent and Erewash Canal on the east. The river sands and gravels, of which a ridge runs also south of High Street and north of Tamworth Road, occupy the higher parts of the parish area. Underlying much of the alluvium of the levels of the parish area are late boulder clays, which may be said to float on an ooze of black mud and silt. The thickness of the upper layer of clay and of the deposit of mud varies.

In the winter we suffer from considerable fog, especially towards the end of October and November. The cold in winter is intensified by the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. The relationship between such diseases as Pneumonia and Bronchitis on the one hand, and the atmospherical conditions on the other, is that these chest conditions are more prevalent in the winter time.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Since the war period Long Eaton has developed into a busy centre for motor bus traffic, and the town is rapidly becoming an important shopping centre for the surrounding villages and towns.

Owing to the continued depression its staple trade (lace manufacture) is rapidly declining, and new industries in the form of Spring Upholstery and Furniture, Piano Works, Piano Action Manufacture, Wire Works, Elastic Tape and Web, Hosiery, Lithographic Works, Flexible Tube Works, Foundry Works and Dye Works are supplanting the factories previously occupied in the manufacture of lace.

Railway wagon works and the extensive and important Toton Sidings of the L. M. & S. Railway are the chief industries of occupation.

There are no unhealthy trades.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births	Legitimate ...	184 M. 198 F. = 382	395
	Illegitimate ...	9 M. 4 F. = 13	
Birth Rate			17·6
Deaths (115 M. 111 F.)			226
Death Rate			10·09
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ...	From Sepsis		0
	From other causes		0

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 births:

Legitimate—11 M. 13 F. / Illegitimate— 0 M. 1 F.	Total 28.	Rate 70·9
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	,, 0.	,, 0·00
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	,, 0.	,, 0·00
,, ,, Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	,, 0.	,, 0·00

Unusual or excessive mortality during the year ... ... Nil.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1925, FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS, AND CENSUS, 1911.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births. Uncorrected Number	Births. Number	Births. Rate	Total Deaths Registered in the District. Number	Total Deaths Registered in the District. Rate	Transferable Deaths. of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths. of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 year of age. Number	Under 1 year of age. Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	At all ages. Number.	At all ages. Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	19369	465	468	24·16	156	8·05	3	13	47	100·4	166	8·57
1921	20499	399	436	21·27	159	7·73	...	33	33	75·68	192	9·36
1922	22640	426	398	17·58	157	6·93	1	35	21	52·76	191	8·43
1923	22620	402	395	17·46	160	7·07	...	41	17	43·0	201	8·88
1924	22370	348	386	17·26	190	8·49	1	46	26	67·3	235	10·50
1925	**22400**	**378**	**395**	**17·63**	**179**	**8·00**	**1**	**48**	**28**	**70·09**	**226**	**10·09**

SENILE MORTALITY.

65 years and under 70 years	...	28
70 „ „ 75 „	...	20
75 „ „ 80 „	...	18
80 years and over	...	16
		82

INQUESTS.

Nine Inquests were held in the District. The deaths were due to the following causes:—

Injuries	...	...	3
Natural Causes	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	3
Misadventure	...	...	1

TABLE II.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1925.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Certified ...	11		2		13	1	2	6	5	27
Uncertified ...							1			1
Scarlet Fever								1		1
Cerebral Meningitis ...							1			1
Heart Disease... ...						1				1
Morbus Cordis ...			1		1					1
Bronchitis								1	1	2
Pneumonia							1	2	2	5
Premature Birth ...	8				8		1			9
Congenital Hypertrophy								2		2
Spina Bifida	1				1					1
Asphyxia Pallida ...	1				1					1
Intussusception ...									1	1
Infantile Convulsions ...	1		1		2					2
Dentition ...									1	1
1925 Totals ...	11		2		13	1	3	6	5	28
1924 „ ...	11	1	2	2	16	1	3	6		26
1923 „ ...	6	1	1	2	10	2	3	4		19
1922 „ ...	11	2	3		16	3		1		20
1921 „ ...	13	3	2	1	19	3	4	5	2	33

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS, 1925.

	M.	F.	Total.
Shardlow Poor Law Infirmary ...	7	8	15
Nottingham General Hospital ...	11	7	18
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary ...	1	2	3
Draycott Isolation Hospital	1	—	1
County Asylum, Mickleover	2	2	4
Various Towns	4	3	7
Totals ...	26	22	48

CHILD WELFARE.

Our England may not be this and may not be that, but she does look after the children. From their earliest infancy forward there is a kindly earnest supervision, all with a view to their future welfare.

The very name "Babies Welcome" is synonymous with those words spoken 2000 years ago "Suffer little children." Nothing can happen to a country whose primary interest lies in the children.

A young mother who wants to do her best for her baby should visit the Welcome. Sometimes a child begins to go thin and causes great anxiety to a mother. This may be a natural phenomenon or due to some obscure cause. It has been said a child cannot grow both ways. This is true enough of children from 6—7 years. A child of 6 or 7 who grows two inches in six months instead of two inches in a year usually becomes thin. Strenuous life in a child is a common cause of loss of weight. We notice this in children at school.

Cow's Milk.

Commonly cows milk is the next stand-by when the supply of mother's milk fails. How often does it happen that this disagrees with the child, and the mother flies to the use of some patent food or condensed milk. We agree that cows milk will more adequately replace the natural diet than any other provided it is used with care with regard to proper dilution, but in many cases it is given haphazardly with the addition of sugar and butter, and the child cannot take it. A few children will not tolerate it anyhow.

In the average healthy vigorous child the following proportions are useful:—

Up to 3 months—equal parts of milk and diluent.
3—6 months—twice as much milk as diluent.
6—9 months—three times as much milk as diluent.

With regard to the addition of butter, a piece about the size of a large pea to a 4 ozs. feed for an infant of three months is sufficient; a small teaspoonful of sugar can be added to a 3ozs. feed of the milk mixture, and as the quantity of actual milk is increased, so can one slightly reduce the amount of added sugar.

The best diluent is pure water. In giving barley water one is simply adding water with a little starch in it. It helps to make the milk curd in the stomach less firm, but it must be remembered that children digest starch with difficulty in the first year of their lives. Rice water may be used similarly to barley water with little advantage but it is better in older children where there is looseness of the bowels, barley water having a slight laxative effect. Lime water is good, and will check any tendency to looseness in the bowels. It also, like rice water, reduces the firmness of the curd. It eases digestion in a small degree. Lime water neither cures nor prevents rickets.

In children who are sick and vomiting sour curds, 3-5 grains of Bi-carbonate of Soda added to a 3ozs. feed will neutralise the acid. This is not always necessary and should be used with care. Citrate of Soda reduces the firmness of the curd and checks looseness of the bowels.

How many children have the wind and are always crying? This flatulence causes colicy pains; it is largely due to constipation and undigested food. One should avoid giving too much feed and too frequent feeding, and attention should be given to the correct dilution of the milk. For these colicy pains one drop of Sal Volatile is useful in a little water. A teaspoonful of warm water may relieve with five drops of brandy, and best of all, Dill Water.

Wasting in infancy is common, and is often due to wrong feeding, but more often to some underlying disease.

Teething

Is a natural physiological process, and a great many minor ailments are wrongly attributed to teething, though one does get slight disturbances of health at that time. One gets "nervous" symptoms, e.g., occasional twitching and rolling of the eyes, and crying. These are very common when the teeth are pushing their way through the gum. These symptoms subside when the teeth have made their appearance. No doubt at this time children are more liable to chills, and consequently Bronchial Catarrh and even Bronchitis. Loss of appetite, due to the refusal of food when the gums are painful, is likely, but with a slight pyrexia in a child one invariably gets a dry tongue and Dyspepsia.

Sleeplessness.

Many a mother says that her child never sleeps; they lie awake for hours. In very young children this is often a nervous excitability. Teething, distention of the stomach, flatulence and common colds, make sleeping difficult. Adenoids and enlarged tonsils in older children require attention. These are some of the simple ailments which puzzle the mother, and yet proper care of the child at these times has an important bearing on its after life.

Why worry about these little things when the Welcome door is open two afternoons each week with Miss Liddle and Miss Agutter to give their good advice, and the Doctor to be consulted by only expressing your desire to do so. There are no class distinctions at the Welcome. All mothers and all babies are encouraged to come along. On hot or cold afternoons you can also obtain a comforting cup of tea for 1d., and the work of the Welfare is wonderful.

When a child goes to school it is again taken in hand by the Health Visitors and the School Medical Officer, and the eyes, ears, nose, throat and teeth are all attended to. All these special senses, the windows of the soul, are kept clean and receptive. The laying of a good foundation makes life worth living later on, and produces A.1. citizens.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Long Eaton Centre.

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Sessions open	93	94	80	98	98
Attendances—Mothers	5131	4243	3876	5116	5908
Babies	3835	3087	2611	3673	4416
Children (1 to 5 yrs.)	2169	2044	1948	2123	2273
Ante-Natal Cases	156	130	97	114	107
Average Attendance of Mothers	55	45·14	48·15	52·2	60·3
,, ,, Babies	41	32·84	32·63	37·5	45·1
,, ,, Children	23	21·74	24·35	21·7	23·2
New cases attending	287	266	271	277	361

New Sawley Centre.

Sessions open	41*	48	41	50	...
Attendances—Mothers	545	761	613	815	...
Babies	303	456	331	546	...
Children (1 to 5 yrs.)	342	435	383	388	...
Ante-Natal Cases	17	8	34	5	...
Average Attendance of Mothers	12	15·85	14·9	16·3	...
,, ,, Babies	7	9·5	8·1	11·0	...
,, ,, Children	8	9·06	9·3	7·8	...
New Cases attending	26	32	30	31	. .

* Figures for May not available. Health Visitors on supply from Derby.

Milk (Mothers' and Children's Order), 1918.

This Order is administered by the Derbyshire County Council and has been in operation since April, 1919.

The amount of milk supplied free has been 1,218 quarts to 26 families, comprising 16 children under 3 years, 4 expectant mothers, and 7 nursing mothers, as compared with 1,254 quarts to 31 families comprising 20 children under 3 years, 7 expectant mothers, and 13 nursing mothers during 1924.

Free milk was not supplied to families already receiving assistance from the Guardians. These cases were referred to the Relieving Officer.

CHILD WELFARE.

* Figures supplied by the Registrar General.

		1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Births notified	*395	378	386	395	398	136
Still Births		5	11	0	10	10
Males	*193	182	200	206	215	222
Females	202	196	186	189	183	211
Illegitimate	13	9	14	11	18	23
Twins		5 prs.	4 prs.	3 prs.	3 prs.	6 prs.
Triplets		1 set (all dead)				
Premature Births		6	15	12	10	12
Births attended by Doctors		117	118	150	191	180
,, ,, Midwives		261	230	252	235	229
,, visited		351	346	352	373	368
,, not visited		27	2	50	53	41
,, notified from Institutions		0	0	5	9	18
Infants weighed at first visit		335	305	313	323	316
,, of normal weight (7lbs.)		21	39	42	48	47
,, above normal weight		278	226	239	221	198
,, below ,, ,,		36	40	34	54	71
,, Breast Fed at first visit		329	299	334	329	318
,, Bottle Fed ,,		26	30	27	34	35
,, who died during their first year	*28	28	26	17	21	33
Males	*14	14	13	10	9	17
Females	*14	14	13	7	12	16
Legitimate	*27	27	25	17	17	31
Illegitimate	*1	1	1	0	4	2
Infantile Mortality		70·9	67·3	43·0	52·76	75·68
Feeding of Infants who died under 1 year :—						
Breast Fed		3	5	12	8	5
Breast and Bottle Fed		0	0	1	2	3
Bottle Fed		13	8	2	5	8
Spoon Fed		7	5	2	2	9
Not Fed		5	4	0	2	8
Not known		0	1	0	2	0
Visits to children under 5 yrs		1410	1536	1989	1788	1684

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In fevers, the tissues of the body, while all reacting to the disease poison, are not necessarily injured beyond repair, and consequently disease is represented at a stage where treatment may secure recovery, as contrasted with older disease processes in which treatment can at most provide some amelioration of the more distressing symptoms arising in a body permanently disabled. A fever patient may be returned to health with his activities unimpaired; the patient with some chronic disability can at most be taught how best to maintain the limited functions of the body.

The causes of fevers are little animals and plants that gain entrance to the body, and there, by generating poisons, produce all the complex symptoms of a disease. We also know that at intervals these little animals and plants are suddenly permitted to assume a greater infecting power, and an epidemic begins; it rises to its climax at a certain rate, and subsides in a similar manner. The common causes of fevers are (a) central disturbance of the heat regulating apparatus; (b) the presence in the blood streams of poisons, chiefly of bacterial origin.

Infectious Diseases have (1) a period of multiplication of the organisms; (2) a period in which the circulation of the organisms or their toxins evokes the characteristic symptoms of the particular disease; (3) a period in favourable cases of decline where the bodily resistance has overcome the microbic attack.

Treatment should be directed particularly with regard to hygiene. Drugs are frequently the least important factor in successful treatment, and in all cases their action is assisted by careful dieting and strict attention to the following essentials:—

1.—A large well ventilated room with blinds which may be so arranged to give plenty of light when wanted, or to exclude light when necessary.

2.—An absence of unnecessary furniture, which only serves to form a nidus for the retention of the germs. Carpets, rugs and curtains are especially objectionable, and should be removed in serious fevers.

3.—Well trained and unofficious nurse.

4.—Absolute cleanliness, and especially frequent hand washing.

5.—Strict attention to physicians orders.

6.—Disinfection of all excreta.

Typhoid Fever.

With regard to Typhoid Fever we have been singularly free.

The disease is most prevalent in the autumn months. It attacks both sexes, principally between 15 and 25 years of age, and rarely in infancy and over 60.

Poison is conveyed principally by contaminated water, milk, uncooked vegetables grown on infected soils, food contaminated by flies, and shell fish from sewage-polluted river beds.

Typhoid Carriers.—These are people who, after recovery, may persistently carry the bacilli for years in the intestines or gall bladder.

Sewer gas, filth, etc., do not of themselves cause typhoid fever, but form a suitable soil for the multiplication of the organisms.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, of which forty-four were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Draycott.

There was one death registered as due to this disease, this being a child of eight months.

Epidemics of this disease prevail at all seasons, but usually it is most prevalent during the back end of the year. The disease is commonest among children between two and ten years of age. It is usually spread by direct communication, but may be carried by infected clothing or by a third person because the virus remains active for a long time. It may also be spread by contaminated milk.

Some of the complications are worthy of notice. Scarlatinal Rheumatism, Endocarditis, Pericarditis, Broncho-Pneumonia and Ear trouble are extensively common, and the suppurative process may extend to the middle ear. Enlargement of the glands, especially of

the neck which extends to suppuration, is not uncommon. 10—20% of the cases suffer from Nephritis. This is an affection of the kidney. It is not due to catching cold as is sometimes supposed, but is a sequel to the disease owing to the additional demand for kidney action and the irritating effect of the scarlatinal poisons.

Diphtheria.

During the year five cases of Diphtheria were notified, and one death was registered from this disease. Four cases were admitted to the Draycott Isolation Hospital.

This disease is endemic in the large towns, but sometimes becomes epidemic. It is highly contageous, and the poison is concentrated in the pharyngeal secretion. This organism is extremely tenacious of life, and infected articles may remain dangerous for months, e.g., library books. Schools are a fruitful source of infection. The organism is often found in the throats of healthy people.

The anti-toxic serum has greatly reduced mortality from Diphtheria. The treatment should be begun early, and the dose must vary with the period of the disease and the gravity of the case From 4,000 to 12,000 units should be at once injected, and another dose of from 2,000 to 6,000 units given in 12 hours. In urgent cases a third injection should be given 24 hours afterwards. The age of the patient should not affect the dose.

The anti-toxic unit is the amount of anti-toxin which, injected into a guinea pig of 250 grammes, neutralises one hundred times the minimum fatal dose of toxin of standard strength. The recently introduced "Schick" Test, i.e., introdermic injection of 1/50th of the minimum lethal dose for a guinea pig weighing 300 grammes, determines by redness and infiltration of the skin those who are susceptible to diphtheria.

Sufferers from this disease should be in bed for several weeks.

Pneumonia.

Number of cases notified	...	...	58.
Number of deaths from all forms		...	21.

Pneumonia is one of the gravest diseases as it so often occurs in the undernourished and poorly-housed. It is regrettable that there is not hospital accommodation for the treatment of this disease in Long Eaton. It is too serious a condition to transport a patient in the early stages to either Nottingham or Derby. Sooner or later it will be incumbent upon Long Eaton to support a Cottage Hospital. Even for the treatment of other cases a Cottage Hospital would relieve the enormous strain thrown upon the General Hospitals.

Pneumonia is due to the pneumococcus, and bacteriologists have grouped this organism into four types. By means of sputum examination the type of pneumococcus can be rapidly determined. This is so rarely done that an estimate of the percentage of No. 1 type of case cannot be obtained. In one laboratory where 22 pneumoccic sputums were examined, 14, or 64%, were No. 1 type. The injection of a serum in the type 1 is now possible through a serum having been put on the market. The earlier the serum is given the better. It should be given in 50 c.c. doses intravenously every 12 hours until the resolution of the disease.

Chickenpox.

There were 76 cases of Chickenpox notified during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable within the Urban District in 1921, the chief value being in preventing Smallpox cases escaping as assumed Chickenpox.

It is believed that infection is contained in the throat and in the crust of the rash. The infection from the skin can be controlled by bathing daily and the application of a soothing ointment with preferably a little eucalyptus in it. Completely effective throat disinfection is not yet possible.

The disease is rarely attended by serious results, though general care and rest and attention to the bowels will give a more satisfactory recovery.

Whooping Cough or Pertussis.

Whooping Cough was made compulsorily notifiable within the Urban District in July, 1925, and the number of notifications received from August to December was thirty-five.

There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

This specific infectious disease affects the respiratory organs, and is characterised by a paroxysmal cough or whoop. The disease is contagious from person to person, and may be also spread by fomites. The virus is disseminated in the sputum.

Whooping Cough is most infectious in the first week, and becomes gradually less so. Epidemics occur generally in spring and early summer, and are often closely associated with measles. The disease is marked in the period of decline by a decrease in the number of paroxysms, but it lasts from 6 weeks to 2 months and often longer.

Convalescence is slow, and it may take several months to get complete recovery. During convalescence it is very worthy of note that the liability to Tuberculosis is increased. Isolation at once is important, also adequate ventilation with the avoidance of colds and draughts. In warm weather the child should be taken in the open-air unless serious complications are present.

If convalesence is slow, and the child weak and pale, a change of air, Cod Liver Oil, and Easton's Syrup in small doses will help recovery.

Measles.

Measles is practically always prevalent in Long Eaton, and the attention of parents is particularly directed to the following points, even though this disease is not notifiable. The old-fashioned idea that a child must take measles is entirely wrong, and measles can be prevented.

Measles is not the harmless disease it is frequently considered. During the past 5 years Measles has caused six times the number of deaths that Scarlet Fever has. It is, therefore, essential that parents pay every attention to sufferers from this disease, and adopt every

precaution against giving the infection to others. It is very catching, and is especially fatal in young children between the ages of six months and two years.

Symptoms.—The incubation period is from seven to eighteen days; more frequently fourteen. In the earliest stages the child shows no special changes, but a swelling of the cervical glands may occur, and the pulse may be slow. The invasion period lasts usually from three to four days, very rarely five or six, and the child presents the symptoms of a feverish cold. The onset may start with great abruptness, even with a convulsion. Headache and sickness may usher in severe cases. The common symptoms are with sneezing and running at the nose, redness of the eyes and lids, and cough.

Eruption.—The symptoms increase till the fourth day. At that period (although sometimes a day later) little red spots, just like flea bites, begin to come out on the forehead and the rest of the face. These increase both in size and number, group themselves in clusters, and mark the face with largish red spots of different figures. From the face—where they first appear—these spots spread downward to the breast and belly; afterwards to the thighs and legs.

The mortality of the disease itself is not high, but the chest complications render it one of the most serious of the diseases of children. Once manifested, the child should be carefully quarantined and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the disease in the house. If measles exists in a house it is important that the younger members of the family should not associate with other children, nor should they be taken to entertainments, or allowed to journey in trams or other public conveyances.

Treatment.—Confinement to bed in a well-ventilated room, a light diet with abundance of water, and a simple fever mixture are the only measures necessary in cases of uncomplicated measles. If the rash does not come out well, warm drinks and a hot bath will hasten its maturation. The bowels should be freely opened. The patient should be kept in bed for a few days after the fever subsides. The mouth, eyes, nose and ears should be cleansed with clean, soft rags, which should be burnt immediately after use, as the discharge is infectious.

Great care must be taken to avoid chills when the patient gets out of bed. The person looking after the patient should be careful to wash her hands and change apron or overall before attending to other children. Other children in the house who have not been attacked by the disease should not go to either day or Sunday School for at least three weeks after the appearance of the eruption in the first case, and if further cases occur, not until three weeks after the eruption in the last case. The teacher of the school where the children attend should be at once informed.

Influenza.

Influenza is an acute infectious disease which occurs epidemically or pandemically, and is characterised by fever and symptoms affecting chiefly the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems. It generally comes on suddenly with headache, backache and bones ache. Catarrh of the nose and throat is present, and often hoarseness in mild cases. Convalescence sets in in a few days, but there is always that depression or prolonged prostration characteristic of Influenza.

In the severe cases you get one of the following three types:—

1. Respiratory, in which Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, or Croupous Pneumonia develops.

2. Gastro-intestinal type—stomach pains, vomiting, diarrhœa, and sometimes jaundice.

3. Nervous type.—Severe initial pains, irregularity of the heart with pain, great depression, and insomnia may follow.

Uncomplicated cases do well, except in the elderly, to whom the disease proves very fatal. Rest in bed should be the rule for the mildest cases, and even for a day or two after the temperature has become normal. This is important to avoid relapses and complications. Infants and old people should be isolated.

Rheumatic Fever.

This is an acute febrile disease, characterised by polyarthritis, i.e., several painful joints. This disease is most common during the spring in humid climates, and most frequently affects young adults. Males are more often attacked than females, and immunity is not conferred by a previous attack, but rather an increased liability. This disease is common after inflamed tonsils, and doubtless this is the commonest point of entrance.

In children the joint affection is often trivial, and heart complications may be the first sign of the Rheumatism. "Growing pains" should always be treated with respect and a physician consulted with regard to the child's general condition. After no other disease do we get so much valvular and other diseases of the heart. Heart complications are almost symptomatic of Rheumatic Fever, for they consistently follow it.

St. Vitus Dance is a frequent sequel of Rheumatism in children.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

This is an acute specific disease occurring in cattle and sheep, and is occasionally transmitted to man. The disease occurs in man either through direct contact with the lesions of animals or through the consumption of infected milk.

The treatment is simple. Astringent lotions to the hands and feet, and a mouth wash of borax and potassium chlorate. The mouth ulcers may be touched with silver nitrate.

Surely this treatment is applicable to the animals, for the wholesale slaughter and burning of animals has been well-nigh heart breaking.

TABLE III.—Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Notifiable Disease.	No. of Cases Notified. At all ages.	At Ages—Years. Un'r 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 up	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths. * 1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Smallpox	0																		
Diphtheria	5						3	2						4	1				
Scarlet Fever	52	1	1	3	4	7	23	9	4					44	1				2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	0																		
Puerpural Fever . .	0															1			
Pneumonia	58	2	1	1		1	14	4	7	10	10	8			21	11	6	10	12
Erysipelas	15							1	3	3	1	5	2			1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1																	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1						1								1	1			
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	0																		
Other Diseases notifiable locally :—																			
Chicken-pox ...	76	2	5	3	1	7	49	9											
Whooping Cough ...	35	5	5	5	4	3	12	1											
Totals 1925 ...	243	11	12	12	9	18	102	26	14	13	11	13	2	48	24	14	6	10	14
,, 1924 ...	174	3	6	9	14	10	62	18	15	19	2	12	4	36					
,, 1923 ...	278	9	10	9	22	18	101	41	22	18	11	14	3	120					
,, 1922 ...	274	11	11	15	11	11	101	35	20	28	9	17	5	74					
,, 1921 ...	197	8	5	8	8	12	68	24	13	26	9	15	1	56					

* The analysis of deaths will be found on Page 35.

TABLE IV.

Prevalence of Notifiable Diseases.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified Monthly.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Small-pox													
Diphtheria				1						1	2	1	5
Scarlet Fever	2	3	5	3	1	4	1	3	5	8	8	9	52
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)													0
Puerpural Fever													0
Pneumonia	3	11	12	5	6	2	1	4	3	5	4	2	58
Erysipelas	2		2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2		15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...			1										1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...									1				1
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...													0
Chicken-pox	2	5	18	20	3	9	4	1		1	2	11	76
Whooping Cough							3	24	2	2	2	2	35
Tuberculosis:—													
Pulmonary	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	2		2	3	2	23
Other Forms			1		1					1			3
Totals	10	21	42	32	14	18	13	35	13	21	23	27	269

TUBERCULOSIS.

Practically there are two sources of infection of Tuberculosis in man.

1. Human sputum from an already infected individual.
2. Infected milk from Tubercular infected cows.

There are two types of tubercle bacilli which affect man, namely after their respective hosts—Human and Bovine. Many investigations have shown that only about 1% of cases of Pulmonary and Generalised T.B. in man are due to the bovine type of the bacillus, whereas some 66% of Tuberculosis of the glands, 50% of T.B. of the bones and joints, 20% of T.B. of the meninges, and 18% of genito-urinary T.B., the infection is of the bovine type.

Number of deaths from T.B.	...	...	18.
Number of cases notified	...	...	26.
Number of cases still active	...	...	143.

This number is as nearly accurate as possible, though it is well-known that the notification of Tuberculosis does not give one by any means an exact incidence of the prevalence of the disease.

There is a vitally important point worthy of public notice, that Tuberculosis will not affect a healthy tissue, so it behoves the individual to maintain a high personal standard of health, thereby frustrating the insidious onslaught of the tubercle bacillus. It prefers to attack an already weakened opponent, so the avoidance of common colds, head colds, bronchial catarrh, etc., goes a long way to obviate this dread disease. Modern science has produced a prophylactic vaccine for catarrhal conditions with admirable results, and this cannot be too strongly recommended.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmon'y		Pulmonary		Non Pulmon'y	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year								
1 and under 5				1				
5 and under 10		1		1		1		
10 and under 15		1						
15 and under 20	2	2	1		2	1		
20 and under 25	1	1			1	1		
25 and under 35	2	3			2	2		
35 and under 45	2	4			2	3		
45 and under 55	1	1			1			
55 and under 65	1	1			2			
65 and upward								
Totals	9	14	1	2	10	8	—	—

17 Pulmonary Cases received Sanatorium Treatment, and there were 508 attendances for advice and treatment at the Local Dispensary during the year by Long Eaton patients.

Six Long Eaton Children received Ultra-Violet Treatment at Derby over long periods and showed marked improvement.

The following is a list of the Occupations of the patients notified during the year :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
Decorator	1				1
Joiner	1				1
School Children		2		2	1
Lace Beamer	1				1
Household Duties		10			10
Spinner	1				1
Labourers	3		1		4
No Occupation	2	2			4
	9	14	1	2	26

The localisation of the Disease is as follows :—

	M	F	Total.
Lungs	9	14	23
Glands	1	2	3
	10	16	26

87 specimens of Sputum, etc., were submitted to the County Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. 13 results proved positive, and 74 negative.

SHELTERS.

The Shelters have been occupied during the year by nine consumptive persons.

There were four Shelters in Store at the end of the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.						
	Treated.					
Notified	At Home	In Hospital	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
1	1	—	1	—	—	—

SMALLPOX.

On the 29th May, 1921, Long Eaton suddenly burst into prominence in the public press, for a young woman, aged 23, was found to be suffering from Smallpox. She was immediately isolated in the Hospital along with two friends, aged 16 and 17 years respectively, who were suspected cases. These cases were confirmed by the County Medical Officer of Health on the 29th May, 1921.

There were two definite outbreaks in that year, and the spread was confined and the epidemic cut short. Our method of dealing with it at that time was effective. The total number of cases notified during 1921 was 14.

Arrangements were made for the immediate contacts to be vaccinated and isolated. The Public Health Committee were fortunate in securing a vacant house, standing in its own grounds, to which the immediate contacts and their belongings were removed. Drs. Wilkinson and Jubb, of the Ministry of Health, visited the district during the outbreak, and expressed their approval of the action taken.

Three cases of Smallpox which occurred in the adjoining district were nursed in our Hospital. The Hospital was occupied from May 29th until August 18th, and was re-opened on September 22nd until November 1st, 1921.

156 persons were re-vaccinated during the outbreak.

The total amount of compensation paid to contacts who were prevented from following their employment amounted to £116 3s. 8d., and the total cost of the outbreak to the town, excluding the cost of the new Hospital, was £402 14s. 4d.

1922 Outbreak.

On the 27th September, 1922, an unvaccinated person was notified as suffering from Smallpox ; the patient was a young man, 21 years of age, and who was removed to the Meadow Lane Hospital the same day. The case was of a mild type, and was evidently contracted by the person visiting a town where the disease was very prevalent.

All possible contacts were immediately vaccinated or re-vaccinated and quarantined, the infected house being sprayed and fumigated, and finally stripped and limewashed. All clothing, bedding, etc., were removed to the Disinfecting Station and disinfected by steam.

Dr. Bruce Lowe, of the Ministry of Health, visited Long Eaton on the 4th October, 1922, and fully approved of the action taken to prevent the spread of the disease. We were fortunate in confining the outbreak to the one case, which was discharged from Hospital on the 1st November, 1922, no further cases being notified during the year.

1923 Outbreak.

During 1923 there were forty-three cases of Smallpox notified. These were more or less of a mild type, although several cases were of a severe nature. The outbreak steadily increased towards September, and at one time the number of inmates in the Meadow Lane Hospital was thirty-six, including those received from outside districts.

Five thousand Smallpox caution notices were printed and sent for distribution to the schools, each child receiving a copy, and two hundred and fifty large posters were posted on the hoardings.

After consultation with the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Barwise, the Child Welfare Centre was closed, and the same was opened as a Public Vaccination Centre. This was appreciated by the public, who took advantage of the same.

On July 30th Dr. Barwise sent a special nurse, Miss Hughes, to visit contacts of Smallpox. Miss Hughes was very enthusiastic in her work, and proved to be a very capable nurse, and who obtained for us much valuable information at the time it was most needed, and several mild cases were discovered that might otherwise have been missed.

We continued to receive patients from the Shardlow and the Alvaston and Boulton Rural Districts, and twenty-four such cases were received, also one case from Woodville. All the cases made satisfactory progress, and the town does not appear to have suffered by receiving cases for isolation from outside.

The epidemic was much similar to the one in 1921. The cases were all of a mild type, though on the whole well marked.

There were no fatal cases, fortunately, and the most serious case of all was a patient who was also suffering from Lupus. One child was also admitted suffering from Whooping Cough.

At one time when the Hospital held a large number of cases, we were favoured by the holding of a meeting of the Derbyshire Branch of the British Medical Association, when some 36 members attended at the Hospital, where the cases were demonstrated.

Afterwards the visitors were entertained to tea at the Co-operative Cafe, when I read a short paper on the type of Smallpox prevalent at Long Eaton, and an interesting discussion took place.

1924.

Twelve cases of Smallpox were notified during the first three months of the year. These were all of a mild type.

Twenty-one cases were also admitted to the Meadow Lane Hospital from the Shardlow Rural District.

1925.

There were no cases notified within the Urban District during the year, but 22 cases were admitted to the Hospital, 10 from the

Shardlow Rural District and 12 from the Alvaston and Boulton Urban District.

Two further cases were notified from the Alvaston and Boulton Urban District at a time when the Hospital was empty, and arrangements were made for these cases to be removed to the Derby Borough Isolation Hospital.

TYPES OF SMALLPOX PREVALENT IN LONG EATON.

There are three types of Smallpox generally described, viz. :— Variola Vera, which is sub-divided into Discrete and Confluent; Variola Hæmorrhagica, which is sub-divided into Purpur Variolosa of Black Smallpox, and Hæmorrhagica Postula; and Varioloid, which is Smallpox modified by vaccination.

The cases we may see here are the Discrete form of Variola Vera, and possibly Varioloid, though in the types of Varioloid we have at least 40 years elapsed since vaccination, but doubtless young children may inherit a certain amount of immunity from vaccinated parents. The matron of our Smallpox Hospital was revaccinated during pregnancy; a strong, healthy child was born, and vaccination of the infant was unsuccessful.

Also in the Discrete form of Variola Vera I should make a further sub-division where the rash is prolific, and where the rash is scanty. Where the rash is prolific the period of invasion is fairly severe. This was especially so in one of the cases, but in the majority of the cases there were practically no initial symptoms except slight malaise and a little backache, easily mistaken for a slight influenzal condition. In the severer type where the rash was prolific the patient complained of chill, shivering, severe frontal headache and rather bad lumber pains, and also sickness and vomiting. The temperature was fairly high, about 103, pulse rapid, skin flushed and dry, and occasional perspiration. The rash appeared on the second day.

It has been very difficult all through to trace the actual time of contact, but in one particular case the incubation period was 8 days. The macules appeared on the forehead and wrists, and very rapidly covered the whole of the extremities, and there were a good number on

the trunk. In about two days, from 24 to 48 hours, the papules changed to vesicles with a clear head. Umbilication is not well marked. The flat top becomes pussy, and greyish yellow or bluey grey in appearance. There was a definite areola of injection. At this stage we begin to get absorbtion taking place, and a consequent rise in temperature. The temperature was not more that 99·5, and in less than two days was normal again, and rapid convalescence followed.

The nose, face and mouth, as well as the skin, were swollen. The nose was particularly painful, which caused a good deal of discomfort. The pustules dry rapidly, and the scabs very soon desquamate. There was practically no evidence of pitting taking place, though for several weeks afterwards one sees quite obviously scars of a bluey red colour. Some of these scars, in a severe case, may last over twelve months.

Some of the cases have had very few spots and no initial symptoms, a few isolated spots on the forehead, and even only one or two on the wrists, and perhaps only one or two on the toes. These cases are looked upon as being the most dangerous, for I am sure there must be many going about undetected. It would be nearly impossible to diagnose some of these cases as definite Smallpox, except in time of an epidemic, where we have direct contacts, that is people living in the same house. Also it is rendered more difficult still where the patient is suffering from acne, in which case one often gets a few small pimples.

During an epidemic, a chill and headache, slight lumber pains, should put the practitioner on his guard. In very young children the initial symptoms of infection may simulate a little teething disturbance. With regard to infection, my opinion is that the most infective stage is during the period of invasion. This is before there is any rash, and this is the time when people are wandering about, travelling in buses and trains. This accounts for the great difficulty in tracing all contacts, and also in tracing the source of infection.

MEADOW LANE HOSPITAL.

The accommodation for patients at the Hospital in 1921 consisted of two wards, each having six beds. Owing to the limited accommodation and the fact that during the outbreak of Smallpox in

1921 there were seven patients in the Hospital, the Public Health Committee recommended that further accommodation should be provided, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to make provision for further accommodation.

The Committee purchased an Officers' Army Hut, 110 feet x 20 x 10 feet, having 11 rooms, with a 4 ft. corridor running the entire length of the Hut. The Hut was erected on brick and reinforced concrete piers. A Nurse's room was formed in the centre, with two wards, 20 feet x 16 feet, on either side. There are four other rooms, 16 feet x 9 feet 9 inches, two on either side of the large wards, and at each end a bathroom 6 feet x 9 feet, sanitary convenience, and a smaller room 9 feet x 8 feet.

The Hospital is entered at each end of the building by concrete steps, with a landing 7 feet x 6 feet. The Hospital has a Val-de-Travers floor, and the interior is lined throughout with asbestos sheeting. There are four roof ventilators, and the roof is tiled with "Polite" slates and finished with common red ridge tiles. The outside has sectional weather boarded sides.

The cost of erecting this Hospital, including fencing, road making, and partly furnishing, amounted to approximately £1,169 11s. 8d. In 1923 a considerable improvement was effected at the Hospital by the installation of the heating apparatus and the laying on of town water.

Vaccination.

During the year the following Vaccinations were carried out:—

Primary Vaccinations under 1 year	...	...	40
Vaccination and Re-Vaccinations, over 1 year		...	21
			61

Meadow Lane Hospital.

During the year 22 cases of Smallpox were admitted to the Hospital, 10 cases from the Shardlow Rural District, and 12 from the Alvaston and Boulton Urban District. All these cases were unvaccinated persons with the exception of three adults who were vaccinated in infancy, and whose period of vaccination exceeded 40 years.

TABLE V.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1925.

Causes.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Wards. Derby Road	Notting. Road	Tamworth Rd	New Sawley
All Causes	Certified	27		3		2	4	1	6	19	26	55	77	111	109	220	66	55	76	23
	Uncertified	1										1	4	4	2	6	2	1	2	1
Enteric Fever																				
Small-pox																				
Measles																				
Scarlet Fever		1												1		1				1
Whooping-Cough																				
Diphtheria and Croup							1								1	1			1	
Influenza									1						1	1		1		
Erysipelas																				
Phthisis (Pulmon'ry Tuberculosis)							1		3	6	5	2	1	10	8	18	3	4	7	4
Tuberculous Meningitis																				
Other Tuberculous Diseases																				
Cancer, Malignant Disease (all forms)											3	10	11	10	14	24	8	9	6	1
Rheumatic Fever								1				1			2	2		1		1
Meningitis		1												1		1	1			
Organic Heart Disease		2								2	3	4	13	15	9	24	8	4	9	3
Bronchitis		2		1		1					1	3	7	7	8	15	1	3	6	5
Pneumonia (all forms)		5		1			1		1	1	3	5	4	12	9	21	7	6	6	2
Other Diseases, Respirat'y Organs										1	2	1	2	3	3	6	2	1	3	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis																				
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										1					1	1			1	
Cirrhosis of Liver												1		1		1		1		
Alcoholism																				
Nephritis and Bright's Disease											1	5	1	4	3	7	1	1	5	
Puerpural Fever																				
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition																				
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		12												6	6	12	7	2	3	
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide				1						1	2		1	2	6	1	7	2	2	1	2
Suicides												3		2	1	3		1	2	
Other Defined Diseases		4				1	1			4	5	22	38	34	41	75	26	19	25	5
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		1								2		1	2	3	3	6	2	1	3	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis																				
Poliomyelitis																				
TOTALS		28		3		2	4	1	6	19	26	56	81	115	111	226	68	56	78	24
SUB-ENTRIES FOR CANCER:—																				
Breast												1			1	1	1			
Cæcum													1		1	1		1		
Colon											1	2		2	1	3		2	1	
Hand													1	1		1		1		
Liver												2	4	2	4	6	3		2	1
Lung												1		1		1		1		
Lumber Glands													1	1		1		1		
Oesophagus													1	1		1			1	
Pylorus													1		1	1		1		
Stomach											1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	
Uterus											1	3			4	4	2	1	1	
TOTAL FOR ALL FORMS											3	10	11	10	14	24	8	9	6	1

TABLE VI.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.									Rate per 1,000 Births		Per cent of Total Deaths		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioner.	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	18·3	12·2	·01	·00	·13	·03	·15	·07	·32	·47	8·4	75	92·1	6·9	1·0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18·8	12·2	·01	·00	·17	·03	·18	·09	·30	·43	10·8	79	92·1	7·3	0·6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ...	18·3	11·2	·01	·00	·15	·02	·14	·06	·31	·38	7·6	74	93·0	5·9	1·1
London	18·0	11·7	·01	·00	·08	·02	·19	·11	·23	·46	10·6	67	91·1	8·9	0·0
County of Derby ...	20·42	11·45										87·4			
Average for Urban Districts in County	20·0	11·60										75·9			
Long Eaton ...	**17·60**	**10·09**	**·00**	**·00**	**·00**	**·04**	**·00**	**·04**	**·04**	**·31**	0·00	**70·9**	**93·35**	**4·00**	**2·65**

(Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimate to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole populations as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, ETC., AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(*a*) GENERAL. The general nursing of the district is provided by the Long Eaton Sick Nursing Association, which is inadequate.

(*b*) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The County Council provide a special nurse for Infectious Disease when required.

Midwives.

The following eight Midwives were certified as practising in the district during the year, and these are controlled by the County Council:—

Mrs. Ashby, 22, Albert Road
Mrs. Sandford, 47, Regent Street
Mrs. Vowles, 31, Salisbury Street
Mrs. Levers, 19, Dockholme Road
Mrs. Fox, 35, Shakespeare Street
Mrs. Wilson, 10, Olive Avenue
Mrs. Williamson, 61, Victoria Street
Miss M. May, 39, Main Street

The Supervising Health Visitor made 23 routine and 26 special inspections during 1925.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(*a*) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

No. 4, Nottingham Road, Long Eaton (Monday and Thursday afternoons).

The Wesleyan Chapel, New Sawley (Tuesday afternoons).

Medical Officer of Health attends Child Welfare Centres.

(*b*) SCHOOL CLINIC.

For minor ailments; dental, ear, nose, throat and ophthalmic. No. 4, Nottingham Road, Long Eaton.

(*c*) Tuberculosis Clinic.

Market Place, Long Eaton.

(*d*) Venereal Disease.

There is no centre in this district for advice or treatment.

Patients have the opportunity of attending at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary as arranged by the Derbyshire County Council.

Males—Mondays, 6 to 8 p.m.
Wednesdays, 6 to 8 p.m.
Saturdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 3 to 5 p.m.
Thursdays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

(*a*) Tuberculosis.

Local cases are treated at the Derbyshire County Council's Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

(*b*) Maternity Hospitals.

Nil.

(*c*) *Children's Hospitals.

Nottingham and Derby.

(*d*) Fever.

The Isolation Hospital, Draycott, which is provided jointly by the Long Eaton Urban District Council, the Alvaston and Boulton Urban District Council, and the Shardlow Rural District Council.

(*e*) †Smallpox.

Meadow Lane Isolation Hospital, Long Eaton. Patients also received from the Alvaston and Boulton Urban District Council and the Shardlow Rural District Council.

(*f*) General.

Nottingham General Hospital and the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

(*g*) Poor Law.

Shardlow Board of Guardians, The Grove, Shardlow.

* Voluntary Institutions.

† Long Eaton Urban District Council.

Poor Law Relief.

For the twelve months ending Lady Day, 1926, £5,387 0s. 9d. was given in Poor Law Relief to a total of 755 persons, as compared with £2,341 17s. 6d. to a total of 810 persons for the previous year.

Ambulance Facilities.

(*a*) For Infectious Cases.

Ford Ambulance provided and maintained by the Draycott Isolation Hospital Committee for the removal of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria patients.

Scarlet Fever patients removed during the year			...	44
Diphtheria	,,	,,	,,	... 4

(*b*) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

The cases removed in the Ambulance during the year are as follows :—

To and from the Nottingham General Hospital...				110
,,	,,	Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	...	29
,,	,,	other Hospitals, etc. ...	...	34
				173

Total Mileage covered—3,133 miles.

Scales and Charges.

The Ambulance is stationed at the Fire Station, Tamworth Road, and available at any time, day or night.

The use of the Ambulance is limited to the Derby Royal Infirmary and the Nottingham General Hospital, except by special arrangement.

There is no charge for accidents or sudden illness in street, necessitating use of Ambulance.

The number of persons allowed to accompany patient to Hospital inclusive with charges will be two. Other persons accompanying patient will be charged 5/- each person.

	Nottingham Hospital s. d.	Derby Infirmary s. d.
Long Eaton (including New Sawley) ...	10 0	15 0

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following table shows the details of the Bacteriological Examinations sent to the County Council Laboratory :—

Disease	Positive	Negative	Total
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	23	28
Phthisis	13	74	87
Ringworm	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1	6	7
Totals	19	103	122

Issue of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

In accordance with local arrangement, supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are obtainable at the public expense from Mr. J. Gelsthorpe, Chemist, Long Eaton.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, ETC.

Adoptive Acts.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except Sections 26, 30, 60 and 68).

Bye-Laws.

1	New Streets and Buildings	December, 1925
2	Cemetery and Mortuary ...	July, 1902
3	Market and Tolls ...	May, 1902
4	Common Lodging Houses ...	January, 1902
5	Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	October, 1901
6	Slaughterhouses	June, 1902
7	Offensive Trades	July, 1902
8	Nuisances	August, 1902
9	Parks and Open Spaces	June, 1911

Sanitary Administration.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which follows on page 49 gives details relating to Sanitary Administration.

The report on Water Supply, Rain Fall, Scavenging, and Sewage Disposal has been kindly supplied by H. Raven, Esq., Surveyor and Engineer.

Water Supply.

Gallons pumped at Stanton-by-Bridge Pumping Station, Jan. 1st, 1925, to Dec. 31st, 1925 ...	117,247,850
Supplied from the Derwent Valley Water Board Jan. 1st, 1925 to Dec. 31st, 1925	54,561,000
Total for the District ...	171,808,850

RAIN FALL.

The Rain Fall (Stanton-by-Bridge Pumping Station) for the twelve months ending Dec. 31st, 1925...	25·79 inches
1922	27·13 inches
1923	24·98 inches
1924	25·64 inches
The Rain Fall (The Hall, Long Eaton), for the twelve months ending Dec. 31st, 1925	24·81 inches
1293	24·55 inches
1924	26·32 inches

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Scavenging.

During the period under review 2,220 Pail Closets and 46 Privy Middens have been converted to the Water Carriage System and galvanised sanitary ashbins provided, at a cost of £19,022 12s. 2d. This has, of course, necessitated the re-organising of the Department.

At the present time we have 5,025 Water Closets and 23 Cesspools; and 40 pails at isolated farms, etc. Practically the whole of the town is supplied with sanitary dustbins, and there is a weekly collection. The cost of removal for the present half-year is £1,225 as against £1,602 in 1922. The extra amount of water used, due to conversions, is approximately two gallons per head per day.

The Council are rightly insisting on sewers being laid whenever possible to take the drainage of all new erections, etc., and so obviating further cesspools. Tips are used for the disposal of the refuse and the Council have several new ones under consideration for purchase.

Sewage Disposal.

Owing to the position of the old Station Road Works, their inadequate size, and cost of working, a new scheme was formulated in 1923 and carried out in 1925 at Toton. This scheme, costing some £25,000, is absolutely up to date, and is amply sufficient for the present needs of the district. It is so designed that extensions may be carried out whenever necessary. The cost of this scheme will be fully covered by the reduced cost of working, and no increase in the rates has been found necessary. A pair of houses are now in course of construction for the use of the foreman and assistant.

The land at the old works has been planned out for future building sites and the old tanks suggested as open-air swimming bath. At present the land is being used for allotments. Only the Engine House and Screen Chambers are in use at the old Works, all other work having been demolished.

It was very gratifying to note that the first effluent sample taken by the Derbyshire County Council proved on analysis to be so good as to rank at the head of all authorities in Derbyshire.

The New Sawley Works are being maintained as originally designed except that the sewage is being pumped to the Works by an automatic electric motor, with gas engine as standby.

Water Supply.

This has given the Council some anxiety during the past few years, but is now in a most satisfactory state.

Some time ago the pumps were found to be drawing sand, which necessitated the headings, some half-mile in length, being cleared of between 500 and 600 tons of sand, together with necessary repairs to plant. Last year a new 15in. borehole was sunk to a depth of 250 feet, since which the supply has been so adequate that it has been impossible to guage the supply from same, as there has been 30 ft. depth of water over the outlet.

The Council's mains have been considerably extended in the old area, and New Sawley, which on being incorporated by Long Eaton Urban District Council was only supplied by shallow wells, has had mains laid in all streets and a supply given to most houses and works.

Last year the Council considered the advisability of replacing the old steam engines with crude oil engines as so much was necessary to be spent on repairs and in replacing the existing boilers. After very careful consideration the scheme was agreed to, and one set of crude oil engines has been installed and is running very satisfactorily to date. It is now proposed to dismantle the remaining steam plant and duplicate the oil engine. One of the boilers has been repaired and converted as a storage for crude oil.

A steam pump has been fixed in the new well as a standby, and for use in cleaning out the headings and sumps. It is designed so that it can pump direct to the mains, or to waste when cleaning out. By the adoption of the new system, the Council have brought their plant (now 34 years old), up to date, and will save £520 per annum in fuel and wages.

The supply from Stanton-by-Bridge Works averages 329,153 gallons per day, together with 150,000 gallons per day from the Derwent Valley. Apart from our own district, the Council supplies

the parishes of Melbourne, King's Newton, Stanton, Kegworth and Castle Donington, and enquiries have been received for a supply to Old Sawley and the L. M. & S. Railway Co.

Further Sanitary Requirements.

1. Increased Hospital accommodation for infectious disease.
2. Inspection of milch cows by Veterinary Surgeon.
3. The provision of a Public Abattoir.
4. Public Baths.
5. Swimming Baths.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The number of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year was 76. Two notices of occupation of Workshops were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

During the year 8 references to contraventions remediable under the Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	166	26	...
Workshops (,, Workshop ,,)	131	5	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	...	..	...
Total	297	31	...

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other Nuisances	7	7		
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Insufficient	3	3		
Unsuitable or defective	15	13		
Not separate for sexes	2	2		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse				
Other offences	4	1	3	
Total	35	33	3	

HOUSING.

No. of New Houses erected during the Year.

(*a*) Total 77

(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923 :

	Subsidy	Non-Subsidy	
(i) By the Local Authority	32	0	32
(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	38	7	45

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection.

(1) Total Number of Dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 149

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 111

(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 0

(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 63

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of Defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 54

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of Dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(*a*) By Owners 0

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... 0

(3) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close 0

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 39

(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By Owners 38

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... 0

PARTICULARS OF HOUSING SCHEMES.

Long Eaton.	H. & T. P. Act, 1919 Housing Scheme. No. of Houses.			
	Proposed under the 1919 Scheme.	Completed on Dec. 31st, 1924.	Erected during 1925.	Still to be erected.
Scheme 1	30	30	—	
Scheme 2 ...	24	24	—	—
Scheme 3	50	—	32	22
Totals ...	108	54	32	22

REPORT

OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector, the nineteenth that I have presented. The scope and extent of the work continues to increase, and its importance in improving the health of the town is further demonstrated by the steady increase of Public Health legislation.

Under the Factory and Workshop (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, Sections 61, 97, 98, 99, 100, 109 and 110 were transferred to the Ministry of Health, thereby placing Factory Bakehouses under the supervision of the Local Authorities.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, the Public Health Act, 1925, Milk and Dairies Act, Housing Act, 1925, Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and Canal Boats Amendment Act, 1925, have been permanently added to Public Health legislation.

As a Survey Report for five years, one notes considerable progress. The extension of the boundary, incorporating New Sawley, Wilsthorpe, and a portion of Sandiacre, came into operation on October 1st, 1921, and increased the area of the district by 1,223 acres, approximately 58·4%, the number of houses by 572, the population (1921 census) by 2,553, and the rateable value by £11,107 5s. 0d.

During 1922 a grant was obtained from the Unemployment Grants Committee towards the conversion of privies and pail closets, and during 1923 the whole of the privies and pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, the houses in the New Sawley area were connected to the public water supply, and sanitary dustbins were provided to replace ashpits.

The Conversion Scheme has demonstrated the fact that the small fall in the general sewage system of the town has been made more efficient by the addition of the water carriage sewage, and the depth of sewage in the sewers has increased in a very small proportion to what had been previously anticipated. The sewers are now more self-cleansing and less offensive than hitherto owing to the additional amount of water used.

On February 25th, 1922, an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease occurred at the Home Farm of the Long Eaton Co-operative Society, where there were 33 cows, 1 bull, 17 calves and 9 pigs. This was one of the first-known isolated cases of Foot and Mouth Disease to be treated.

In 1922 the Public Health Committee considered the question of humane slaughtering of food animals, and came to the conclusion that mechanical devices may be adopted with advantage where large numbers of animals are slaughtered, and also proved the advantage of Public Abattoirs, where better methods of slaughtering, inspection, etc., can be maintained.

During 1923 the question of providing a Public Abattoir was considered, but owing to the depressed condition of the staple trade and the number of unemployment schemes on hand, the matter was deferred, although there is no doubt that the slaughtering facilities of the town are inadequate.

During recent years great progress has been made with regard to personal hygiene. If we could improve the home hygiene at the same ratio, it would be an even greater asset in the forward movement of public health. We must continue to impress upon the public the necessity and importance of making the rear of the house and its surroundings more worthy of our consideration and attention. Dust-bins are not provided for any old rubbish, and their immediate surroundings should not assume the aspect of a rag and bone shop.

The average yield of house refuse is far too high, and there is a very considerable scope for improvement. I am confident that at least a penny rate could be saved if tenants would burn all paper, bones, vegetable matter and cinders. If tenants could be made to realise that they were not only helping themselves by practising this economy, but that they would also benefit in their rates and rents, I feel sure we should see a revolution in the contents and conditions of sanitary dustbins, and collection would be a lighter and more pleasant task for the dustmen.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TOMLINSON.

Public Health Dept.,

Long Eaton,

June, 1926.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of Complaints (which are summarised) ...	381
,, ,, referred to Surveyor's Dept. ..	31

Summary of Complaints.

Housing Defects	70
Defective and choked drainage	224
Dirty houses and yards	8
Overcrowding	8
Keeping of animals	10
Water Closets and Dustbins	13
Accumulations of manure and refuse	11
Prevalence of rats	9
Miscellaneons	28

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS, 1925.

No. of premises inspected on complaint of nuisance ...	381
Bakehouses	29
Canal Boats	31
Caravans	101
Carbide and Petrol Stores	106
Common Lodging House	22
Cowsheds...	101
Dairies and Milkshops	58
Factories...	166
Food Stores and Markets	380
Fried Fish Premises	27
Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act	281
Infectious Disease	213
Offensive Trades	30
Premises where animals are kept	163
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	164
Schools	51
Slaughterhouses	627
T.B. Shelters	74
Workshops	131
Miscellaneous	2802
	5547

LETTERS AND NOTICES ISSUED, ETC.

Number of Letters and Informal Notices sent	1016
,, Statutory Notices served	57
Legal Proceedings	1
Number of Nuisances dealt with	777

SANITARY WORK.

Interior of Houses.

Windows provided with Sashcords	107
Dirty houses improved and cleansed by tenants ...	3
Floors of houses relaid or repaired	20
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired... ...	24
Dilapidated windows repaired and made to open ...	21
Dangerous and broken fireplaces renewed or repaired	26
Verminous houses dealt with	12
Dilapidated coppers repaired or new coppers provided	25
Water in cellars (filled up) ...	3
Repairs to pantries	3
Miscellaneous	3

Exterior of Houses.

Defective roofs made waterproof	45
Defective eaves and down-spouting repaired ...	38
Dangerous chimneys repaired	13
Damp-proof courses inserted	3
Gable walls repaired	5
Walls pointed and repaired	9

Yards and Outbuildings.

Yards and passages re-paved or repaired ...	64
Wash-houses and dangerous outbuildings repaired or re-built	16
Rain water cisterns repaired or cleansed ...	4
Dirty yards and W.C.'s cleansed by tenants ...	33
Offensive accumulations removed from yards, &c. ...	25

Drainage.

Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction ...	287
Defective drains repaired	33
New drains provided	56
Glazed stoneware gullies provided to drains ...	60
Defective soil pipe and ventilation shafts repaired or improved	11
New sink waste pipes provided, others repaired ..	15
New sinks provided, others repaired	13
Inspection chambers provided to drains ...	11
Overflowing cesspools emptied and cleansed ...	4
New cesspools provided, others repaired ...	2
Drains tested with Smoke Machine	63
Inspection chamber covers provided	5
Inspection chambers repaired	10
New vent pipes provided	8

Water Closets.

New water closets erected	10
Additional water closets provided	8
Defective joints in w.c.'s, basins, and traps repaired	10
Foul and obstructive w.c.'s cleansed	15
New w.c. cisterns provided, others repaired ...	20
Water closets repaired	21
,, ,, provided with new basins and traps ...	10
Defective water supply to w.c.'s remedied (burst water pipes)	17

Urinals.

Urinals cleansed and repaired	2
,, erected	1

Privies and Pail Closets.

Offensive pail closets converted to w.c.'s ...	22

Ashpits and Dustbins.

Houses provided with sanitary dustbins ...	221

Keeping of Animals.

Nuisances from pig keeping	3
,, ,, improper keeping of animals ...	13
Accumulations of manure removed	8

Water Supply.

Additional water supply (taps fixed in houses) ...	19
Samples of well water taken	4
Wells cleansed	1
Town water laid on in place of well water ...	22

Overcrowding.

Cases of overcrowding dealt with	17

Various.

Smoke nuisances dealt with	55
,, from locomotives dealt with ...	2
,, ,, ,, rollers and traction engines ...	5
Miscellaneous	81

HOUSES INSPECTED UNDER THE HOUSING TOWN PLANNING, &c. ACT, 1909.

Name of Ward.	No. of Houses Inspected.	No. of Houses in which Defects existed.
Derby Road Ward	23 ...	5
Nottingham Road Ward ...	26 ...	5
Tamworth Road Ward ...	48 ...	19
New Sawley Ward	14 ...	4
	111 ...	33

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

No applications were received for certificates under the above Act during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of houses in the district with :—

Privy Middens	Pail Closets	HouseSlopClosets	Water Closets
23	40	75	5025

Closet accommodation at premises other than dwelling-houses :—

Privy Middens.	Pail Closets.
2	38

Details of Closet Accommodation for 1925.

Privy Midden Conversions...	0
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets ..	22
Additional Water Closets provided	8
Water Closets provided for new houses... ...	77

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

Visits of enquiry to cases of infectious disease	213
Number of School Notices to Day Schools	272
„ „ „ Sunday Schools	122
Notices to Free Library	8

Disinfection has been carried out as in previous years, by spraying and by fumigating with formalin gas, and infected bedding, clothing, etc., is removed for disinfection by steam.

The following table gives the number of rooms and articles disinfected:

Month.	Rooms disinfected.	Articles disinfected by Steam.	Articles disinfected.	
January ...	12	61	Mattresses ...	13
February...	13	130	Beds	36
March ...	27	104	Blankets ...	89
April ...	24	...	Sheets	61
May ...	2	...	Counterpanes ...	32
June ...	9	...	Bolsters... ...	30
July ...	10	...	Pillows	77
August ...	9	...	Articles of Clothing ...	88
September	41	38	Miscellaneous ...	129
October ...	31	...		
November	29	124		
December	29	98		
Totals ...	236	555		555

Number of lots of bedding destroyed 12

,, Schoolrooms disinfected 47

Meadow Lane Hospital on six occasions.

Cab used for removing Smallpox cases on 14 occasions.

Disinfectant supplied to Education Authorities for spraying the floors of Schools prior to sweeping ... ... 20 galls.

SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES, 1925.

		Inspections.	Notices Issued.
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	86	159	20
Slaughter-houses	8	627	10
Lodging-houses ..	1	22	3
Bakehouses	8	29	3
Offensive Trades ...	2	30	0
Workshops ..	76	297	31
Factories ..	76		

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register, January, 1925	7
,, ,, December, 1925	9
,, of Factory Bakehouses...	3
,, of Bakehouses not in use	4
Contraventions :—	
Limewashing	3

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Cowsheds on Register		34
,, of Inspections		101
Approximate number of cows		223
Contraventions remedied :—		
Limewashing	12	
Removal of Manure	1	
Defective Drainage	2	
Other Nuisances	4	
	19	

No licenses were applied for under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Dairies and Purveyors of Milk.

Number of Dairies, Purveyors of Milk, and Milkshops		52
Number of Inspections		58
Applications for Registration		4
Contraventions :—		
Cleansing and Limewashing ..	1	
Other nuisances	6	
	7	

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Since the coming into operation of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, the improvement in meat inspection and control has been well maintained, and the regulations continue to be worked harmoniously.

There are eight Slaughterhouses in the district, and the adequate inspection of meat in the widely separated Slaughterhouses has entailed considerable additional variation in the time of duty, and the hours which have had to be worked have been frequently unduly long. Every occupier of a slaughterhouse can slaughter at any time, but it is compulsory to give at least three hours notice before slaughter unless the slaughtering is done at definite regular times. During the summer slaughtering is done chiefly in the evenings, and at one slaughterhouse slaughtering is regularly done on Sundays, therefore inspections are made at all irregular hours and on Sundays.

The amount of meat condemned shows a considerable increase over former years, but a quantity of the condemned meat may be accounted for by the fact that owners having cows suspected of being unsound have preferred to have the same dealt with by your Meat Inspector instead of the same going through the process required under the Dairies Order. The unloading, handling and transport of meat into the town has also received attention. A number of letters have been sent and verbal cautions given to wholesale butchers delivering meat into the town from districts where the regulations have not been rigidly carried out. I am pleased to be able to record that it has not been found necessary to take any legal proceedings for contraventions under the regulations.

In addition to the control of meat the Department continues an extensive supervision of other foods. The markets are regularly inspected, also places where food is prepared and deposited for sale.

Number of visits to Food Stores and Market	...	380

Slaughterhouses.

Number of visits to Slaughterhouses		627
,, notifications of slaughter received ..		168
,, Animals :—		
Cattle	951	
Sheep	2899	
Swine	5765	
Other Animals ...	201	
	9816	

Contraventions remedied : —

Cleansing of premises	2
Accumulation of manure and offal	5
Insufficient or unsuitable receptacles for offal ...	2
Limewashing	1
Miscellaneous	1
	11

The following table gives a classified list of the quantities of Meat condemned at the SLAUGHTERHOUSES during 1925

Animals affected	Tuberculosis.	Weight in lbs.	Animals affected	Tuberculosis	Weight in lbs.
Cattle	1 Carcases and Organs	2214	Pigs	15 Plucks	136
	Organs (6 animals) ...	350		1 Liver	7
	Lungs (6 sets)... ...	42		1 Head	8
	Udders (4 cows) ...	60			
	Total ...	2696		Total	151

	Other Diseases			Other Diseases	
Cattle	1 Carcase and Organs ... (Gen. Sarcoma)	552	Pigs	5 Carcases and Organs ... (Dropsy and Emaciation)	312
	1 Carcase and Organs ... (Johnes Disease)	434		5 Carcases and Organs ... (Injuries&Decomposition)	934
	1 Carcase and Organs ... (Blackleg)	532		1 Carcase and Organs ... (Septicæmia)	176
	9 Livers (Distomatosis)...	96		1 Carcase (Peritonitis) ...	148
	1 Liver (Echinococcus)...	10		1 ,, (Suffocation) ...	140
	1 set Lungs ,, ...	7		1 Pluck (unsound) ...	9
	1 Heart (unsound) ...	6		1 ,, (Pneumonia) ...	9
	3 Kidneys (Nephritis) ...	9		1 set Lungs (unsound) ...	4
				1 Liver (Cysts) ...	4
	Total ...	1646			
Sheep	3 Carcases (ill-set and ill-bled)	171			
	4 Livers (Distomatosis)...	6			
	Total ...	177		Total ...	1736

The total weight of meat condemned at the Slaughterhouses was 6,406 lbs., and consisted of 7 Beasts' Carcases, 13 Pigs' Carcases, 3 Sheep Carcases, and 39 other instances.

The following unsound Meat and other foods have been condemned from MARKETS, SHOPS AND OTHER PREMISES during 1925.

No. of instances.		Weight in lbs.	No. of instances		Weight in lbs
2	Beef Carcases(emaciation)	434	3	Unsound Grapes ...	152
7	Unsound Beef (English)	452	1	,, Apples ...	112
3	,, ,, (imported)	444	2	,, Tomatoes ...	216
2	Unsound Mutton(English)	40		Tinned Food	7

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1925.

Date of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Result.	Total Costs.
1925. October 6th	For depositing and exposing for sale on a stall in the Long Eaton Market Place, and intended for the food of man, fifteen pieces of beef.	Fined £3 for each piece and £5/5/0 costs.	£50/5/0.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Three applications were received for permission to carry on the trades of soap boiling and tripe boiling. In one instance, that of a tripe boiler, the application was not granted.

Number of Inspections during the year 30

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

On Register	1
Number of Inspections	22
,, Contraventions	5
,, Lodgers receiving accommodation	6088

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

Visits were paid to the Recreation Ground and the Hall Field, where the two Wakes are held, and 101 Caravans were inspected to see that sanitary conveniences and water supply were available, and also to ascertain if any of the dwellers had previously stayed where there was an outbreak of smallpox.

The occupiers were always willing to give any desired information and to comply with any suggestion that may be necessary.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, &c.

Periodical inspections have been made to the three local Cinemas both in the daytime and at the evening performances, and I am pleased to say that the Management in every case have endeavoured to keep up to the standard, and always readily agreed to any suggestion that has been made to them.

RAG FLOCKS, &c., 1911.

It has not been found necessary to take any samples of Rag Flock during the year. Local tradesmen now insist on a warranty when purchasing supplies.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

	1921	1925
Number of Premises licensed for Petroleum ...	18	20
,, ,, ,, Carbide of Calcium	9	12
Number of Visits (Petrol Stores) }	72	71
,, ,, (Carbide ,,) }		35
	Galls.	Galls.
Total storage capacity of Petrol	7560	10574
	lbs.	lbs.
,, ,, Carbide	1734	2518

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

Number of boats inspected during 1925	31
,, ,, conforming to the Acts and Regulations ...	25
,, ,, infringing the Acts and Regulations ...	6
Total number for which the cabins were registered ...	103
,, ,, occupying the cabins	76

Details of occupations:—

Male adults	31
Female adults	21
Children of school age	18
Children under school age	6

Details respecting Infringements.

No. of Cases.		Infringements Remedied.
1	Registration	1
5	General Dilapidations	5
6		6

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Number of inspections	164
,, premises dealt with	28
Premises under constant supervision	5

The following is a summary of the premises chiefly affected :—

Premises affected.	No.	Remarks.
Dwelling-houses, etc. ...	11	In 7 instances drainage was relaid, and in the others the nuisance was abated.
Council's tips...	2	Under constant supervision.
Sewage Works	2	,, ,. ,,
Slaughterhouse	1	,, ,, ,,
Business Premises	6	Premises baited.
Factory	1	Treated with Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide.
Farms	2	Do.
Railway Sidings	1	Do.
Brook Courses	4	Do.

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